

THE CHINOOK ADVANCE

Vol. 16

Chinook, Alberta, Thursday, August 6, 1931



A Large Assortment of	
Men's Work Shirts	95c
Men's Work Shoes	\$2.95
2 Congoleum Rugs	\$12.00
3 lbs Crisco	89c
Heintz Pickling Vinegar	85c
Bananas, 2 lbs.	27c
Cheese, per lb.	20c
Ladies' House Dresses	\$1.00

Red & White Store Owned and Operated by Acadia Produce Co.

C. W. RIDEOUT

GEO. E. AITKEN

Let Us Supply Your Wants In

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Paris Green

Screen Windows

Window Screens

Sweat Pads

Banner Hardware

Twine Prices Are Down

GET YOUR SUPPLY OF

Holland Binder Twine

FROM US NOW

We have the right grade of

VEEDOL MOTOR OIL

For Your Car, Truck or Tractor

COOLEY BROS.
Phone 10, Chinook

Your Printing Supplies

This is the time of the year when you should get your Printing supplies for the season. We can supply you with all lines of Commercial Printing, such as Letter Heads, Envelopes, Bill Heads, Statements, Business Cards, or anything you may need.

Our prices are right and we guarantee satisfaction to our Customers.

When You Advertise In The Advance

You do so with the knowledge that you are reaching the people over the whole District. Not in many years have prices been so low on a vast number of merchandise items as at present. Buyers are eager to buy when they find bargains and the seller who advertises these bargains captures the buyers.

BUYERS READ

The Chinook Advance

Government Opposed To Wheat Pool Guarantee

Representatives of western governments and wheat pools headed by Premier Brownlee, of Alberta, who conferred for upwards of over an hour with Rt. Hon. R. B. Bennett on Tuesday afternoon, in respect to the wheat marketing situation, were not given a definite answer.

Nevertheless, the indications were pretty clear, the government is not going to guarantee the wheat pools, as such, although it is prepared to finance the inter-provincial trading organization proposed to be set up.

There was the suggestion, at the outset of the interview, that a federal wheat board be established, but this was not entertained.

Then the discussion turned to the pools. It was desired by the western representatives to maintain them unimpeded and their staffs and the organization generally. To that end federal guarantees were sought. Clearly the discussion disclosed, this is not the purpose of the government to provide, though it is willing to assist financially the inter-provincial trading corporation recently agreed upon in Winnipeg and which will have all the pool elevators.

In the discussion provincial representatives pointed out that the technical men report difficulties in the way of a central selling organization for the three provinces though they are prepared to co-ordinate the selling as far as possible meanwhile. The purpose is to operate the elevators in each province as a separate unit. What, specifically is sought, in the absence of a wheat board, is that the government guarantee a line of bank credit that is necessary over and above the physical assets and cash of the pools.

The Alberta pool has \$2,000,000 in cash, Saskatchewan \$3,000,000, but Manitoba very little except the assets. Alberta needs an appropriate bank credit of about \$10,000,000, Saskatchewan \$12,000,000 and Manitoba \$3,000,000. The additional margin required is what the government is asked to guarantee.—Calgary Herald.

Kinnmundy Items

Mrs. F. Youngren and daughter, Vera and Lola, spent Friday evening with Mrs. D. Reede.

Mrs. Wesley Seeger returned home Sunday after spending a few days at the H. Butts home at Chinook.

There was quite a number of the Kinnmundy people at the ball game Sunday played near the Atlee Ferry.

Mr. and Mrs. O. Blagen were business callers at Chinook last Monday.

S. Haug was a caller on O. Blagen last Saturday.

Anglican Church in Canada. There will be a morning service at Kinnmundy school at 10:30 a.m. on Sunday, July 16th. H. Knowles, Curate.

Russell Carter, of Alsask, is spending the week with Mr. Clough.

On account of the inability of Rob Gardiner M.P. to be present at the convention of the Acadia Constituency U.F.A. Association announced to be held in Hanna August 6th, it has been decided to postpone the convention until Saturday, October 31st.

G. W. Smith, M.L.A. Dead At Red Deer

George W. Smith, U. F. A. member of the legislature for Red Deer constituency since 1921, died at Red Deer Saturday morning following a severe attack of stomach trouble, from which he had suffered for some time.

The late Mr. Smith had long been a respected resident of the Red Deer district, where he settled more than 40 years ago after coming west from Nova Scotia, where he was born in 1855. He was the first school teacher in the locality, when Red Deer was known as the Old Crossing. He home steaded near Red Deer in 1886. He served several terms on municipal and school boards and for two years was mayor of Red Deer. He was highly regarded by all sections of the community and by his fellow members in the legislature.

Wind, Hail Damage Crops

A severe dust storm created a state of semi darkness over the district Monday night, which lasted for over an hour. This storm is reported as general throughout the province, and while little or no damage is reported in this district, other parts of the province suffered severely.

At Strathmore heavy crops were lodged and a large percentage of stalks were broken as a result of the high winds and flying sands. Electric power service was disrupted for about an hour.

In the Edmonton district the most severe storm of the year is reported. At Mayville buildings were unroofed and in some cases ripped from their foundations. Considerable hail damage was reported in Wetaskiwin, Ponoka and Mayville areas.

Hold Anti-War Parades

Drumheller, Aug. 3—About 800 unemployed participated in an "anti-war" parade held here on Saturday, when a deputation waited on Sergeant Skelton to see if my reply had been received from the provincial government concerning demands made two weeks ago. The parade was held in violation of a city bylaw and it is possible that proceedings will be instituted against seven of the leaders at the instruction of Deputy Mayor Hamilton.

"International Struggle Day" was observed Saturday by Edmonton Communists in an orderly fashion. A large meeting in the city market square and a parade through city streets comprised the day's activities.

Women's Feet Like Hoofs

The ladies can't say they weren't warned. "Within 100 years," Dr. Paul F. Mahaffey of Springfield, Ill., told the Scientific Association of Chiropodists, "women will have feet like the hoofs of horses if they keep on wearing shoes with high heels."

In connection with the announcement of a 10% cut in salaries on the Canadian National Railways, affecting all salaries in excess of \$3,600 per year, during the next ten months from August 1st, Sir Henry Thornton, chairman and president of the Canadian National Railways, amplified his statement by saying that the reduction, despite his agreement, included himself and also all the higher officers of the system, whether under contract or not.

REAL PRICES

The Very Best of Quality

2½ lb. tin Tomatoes	2 tins	25c
Ontario Cheese	2 lbs.	39c
Libby's Kraut	2½ tin, 2 tins	31c
Macaroni	per package	7c
4 lb. tin Jasper Cherry Jam		59c
Oranges, good size, 2 dozen		46c
Gallon tin Sweet Mixed Pickles		\$1.32
Sardines, 4 tins		24c
Palm Olive Soap, 4 bars		27c

Fresh Fruit and Vegetables

At Market Prices

Produce Taken In at Highest Price

HURLEY'S

For the Choicest of Meats

Call and see us. Prime Beef, Pork, Veal and Mutton on hand at all times. Dill Pickles, Sauer Kraut, Fresh and Smoked Fish.

Place Your Orders For Spring Chickens
Special-Lard, 2 lbs. 25c

CHINOOK MEAT MARKET



WOULD you like to equip your car with tires that will not burst for probably the rest of the time you own the car? Let us put on Goodyear Heavy Duty Tires.

Goodyear Heavy Duty is a tire built for the worst driving conditions you'll encounter anywhere. It is built with the longest-life cord yet developed for tire construction—Superstitch. It has the same tread pattern as every other tire—the famous All-Wetter. It is a super tire for super service. Yet our today's price on Goodyear Heavy Duty is but a few cents higher than last year's price for standard tires. Drive over now.



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CHINOOK Alberta

GOODYEAR HEAVY DUTY

Put a new Goodyear Tube in every new casing

Wedding

SCOTT—AGGETT

One of the most attractive weddings of the season took place at 7 o'clock Thursday, July 23, in the United church at Youngstown, when Margaret Louise Aggett, youngest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Courtland Aggett, was united in marriage to Mr. Roy Scott, only son of Mr. and Mrs. John Scott, of Calgary, the Rev. F. H. MacGregor officiating.

The bride, who entered the church on the arm of her father, looked charming in an exquisite gown of cream satin with a picture hat of cream organdie and white satin brocade slippers to match. She carried a bouquet of Madame

butterfly roses.

The bridesmaid, Miss Peggy Scoffield, wore a gown of pale green flowered chiffon. Her bouquet consisted of pink carnations and mauve sweet peas.

Mr. Courtland Aggett, Jr., supported the bridegroom.

Mr. Ted Bolter sang "Because" during the signing of the register.

After the ceremony a reception was held at the home of the bride's parents. Mrs. Aggett received the guests in a gown of black chiffon georgette with a corsage of American Beauty roses. The bridegroom's mother wore a black figured chiffon and a corsage of white carnations.

Immediately following the reception Mr. and Mrs. Scott left for a honeymoon in the mountains.

Salada — the byword for tea in Canada

"SALADA"

TEA

"Fresh from the gardens"

A Test Of The Truly Great

A remark recently made by a very famous Canadian deserves to be recorded, repeated and memorialized. It deserves front page space in every newspaper. It might well find a place in our school text books. It is a worthy subject not merely for this editorial, but for many such articles.

Colonel W. A. Bishop, V.C., D.S.O., Canada's great ace of the Empire's most distinguished and greatest fighting aces in the Great War, is a man who, because it was necessary to do, took more and greater risks in the discharge of his duties than probably any other living man, when about to make a flight the other day, was seen carefully examining every part of the machine in which he was about to embark. He thoroughly inspected and tested the wires, rigging, wings and tail parts of his machine and listened attentively to the hum of his motor.

Somebody standing by twitted this world renowned aviator on his excessive caution in inspection. It is his reply that deserves to be inscribed everywhere. He said:

"I'm not fuzzy about being the world's smartest pilot—I just want to be the oldest one."

Unfortunately, many people harbor the delusion that to be careful, to refuse to take unnecessary risks, to insist that everything has been done that can and should be done to eliminate or reduce danger, is to display a sort of cowardice; that, in fact, there is something fine and brave in showing a disregard of all caution. Rather than are feels.

No person will ever accuse Colonel Bishop of cowardice, of a lack of bravery, or of an unwillingness to take risks when risks are necessary and inseparable from the doing of one's work. In the answer he made, quoted above, he revealed, not a small, timid soul, but a truly great man.

How much less sorrow and tragedy there would be in this world if only everybody would emulate Canada's great air pilot!

If, for example, motorists who thong the highways by the million were actuated by Colonel Bishop's ambition, not to be the fastest drivers in the world, but the oldest one, if the canoeist, and the yachtsman, and the motor-boat owner were not so anxious to be known as the most spectacular water men, but as the oldest in the game; if swimmers were not quite so keen to establish new high records for distance from shore, but rather to establish reputations as being the oldest known swimmers.

The slogan "Safety First" which we heard so frequently a few years ago, and, unfortunately, less frequently today, is a good slogan. It is short, pointed, and unquestionably wise. But, alas, too many people in a spirit of wild adventure, bravado, in a desire to be, as they think, smart, and show off, place everything else first and act as if their life motto was "Safety Last." Again, we say, they are not smart, they are not brave, they assuredly cannot be classified as great. They are merely fools.

All over the country now at level highway crossings of railroads there have been erected signs bearing the single word "Stop." The law says that such signs mean exactly what they say—that upon reaching that point all traffic shall stop. Then, if all is clear and safe, go ahead. "Stop" signs are nothing but silent policemen—but the law says their order must be obeyed just as if a living police officer stood there and raised his hand. Of course, police officers could be stationed at all such points to enforce the law, but the expense, which the taxpayers would have to pay, would be enormous. Yet, because Governments and railways seek to save the taxpayers money and erect inexpensive signs, the average man, woman, ignores and defies the law enacted in their own interests, and speeds right on, all too frequently to their death or serious injury. Unlike Colonel Bishop, they do not desire old age, or at least are not big enough, great enough, brave enough, yes, loyal enough to the laws of their country, to exercise caution.

Such people are fuzzy to be known as "smart." That is all. They flatter themselves they are adults, grown-ups, but they are woefully mistaken for they are still but children in the kindergarten of life. It is possible, even probable, they will never grow up, but through their foolhardiness and imbecility end their careers before life is really ended. Certainly they will never be great.

An Inland Waterway

Canada is Blessed With One Of Greatest Inland Waterways

To the average individual taking a trip across the ocean is a major event. It is regarded as quite a sea voyage occupying the greater part of an entire week.

From Halifax to Liverpool the distance is given as 2,485 miles.

Perhaps few people have ever stopped to consider that if a vessel entering the Straits of Belle Isle, could proceed up the improved and deepened St. Lawrence then through the Great Lakes to Duluth, it would travel 2,389 miles, only 146 miles less than the distance across the ocean.

In making that trip a boat would have to pass through the Welland Canal between Lake Erie and Lake Ontario, because there is a drop there of 396 feet caused by the rapids and falls in Niagara River.

It would do the Canadian people no harm at times to recall that we are living in a large country blessed with one of the greatest inland waterways in the world.

"But, madam, you have no claim. Your husband did not insure his life; he took out a policy against fire."

"That's what I claim. He has been cremated."

Dysentery Is a Very Dangerous Bowel Complaint

Mrs. E. M. Ward, 627 Ave. H. South, Saskatoon, Sask., writes:—"When my husband was in France he took dysentery, and was hospitalized a year. Even since he came home he has had the attacks two or four times a year. I cannot emphasize the good Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry has done for him. He generally takes a few doses and gets relief in a few hours."

"I cannot speak too highly of your excellent remedy, and you may be sure we are never without a bottle of it in the house."



For Aeroplane Safety

Exhaust Heat From Engine Warms Wings and Melts Ice

Dr. Merit Scott, Cornell physicist, has discovered that enough heat is dissipated by aeroplane engines to warm the wings and prevent perils of ice formation.

In a refrigerating wind tunnel Dr. Scott drove glass, slate and sub-cooled water particles against small model "plane wings. In these wings, along the leading edges, were pipes carrying hot air, equivalent to the exhaust gases from an aviation engine. The pipes kept the surface of the leading edges above freezing and formed a heat cushion between the wing surface and the freezing water particles.

"Are you going to my sister's birthday party?"

"Which is it?"

"Twenty-fifth."

"I was there four years ago."

Recognized as a leading specific for the destruction of worms, Mother Givaudan's Extract of Wild Strawberry has proved a boon to many a child in children everywhere. It seldom fails.

China is the oldest country in the world with a continuous history, the earliest records going back about 5,000 years.

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New Flying Boat

Carries Forty People

Biggest Commercial Craft To Be Tested On Ocean Run

A new 40-passenger flying boat, the largest commercial plane ever built, will take the air in Connecticut and so another great stride will be taken toward the nearing day of regular trans-Atlantic air travel.

The plane is to go into the Caribbean service of the Pan-American Airways, which is the testing ground for commercial trans-Atlantic flights. It will fly from Miami and Barranquilla, Colombia, a distance of 1,350 miles, only 50 of which is over land. Almost all the way the pilot is out of sight of land.

The new giant flying boat, and a sister ship already begun, are constructed with an eye directly on Atlantic flying. They are built with a range of 1,000 miles, which easily can be extended by the sacrifice of a small portion of the passenger space. And they are equipped as luxuriously as any ocean liner with a view to the comfort of passengers. Not only are the cabins constructed to withstand the buffeting of high seas in case of forced landings in the ocean, but arrangements have been made to seal them along the surface.

Each of the four great engines has a canvas cover removed during flight and these can quickly attach between the top of the cabin and the under side of the wing so that joined together they form a broad sail. As the water the rear of the ship rises like a boat's prow, the planes would be sailed backward.

Fog Feared At Sea

Ceaseless Vigil Kept And Horn Sound Of Every Ten Minutes

Recent foggy conditions on the Atlantic have harassed ships' masters as well as passengers. Perhaps there is nothing more feared at sea than heavy fog and during such periods the captains of all vessels and particularly passenger ships practically live on the bridge keeping a ceaseless vigil as long as it is humanly possible to keep awake. On a returning ship a few days ago, one captain actually remained on the bridge 50 hours without sleep owing to the heavy fog. The fog horn is sounded during such conditions once every two minutes and the time between the blasts is lengthened as the fog gets lighter. To get a correct idea of what fog may produce in the way of noise on board, one passenger vessel recently sounded its fog horn 7,400 times during one voyage from New York to England.

Postal Clerks Have Troubles

Return Of Three-Cent Postage Creates New Problem

Employees in the postoffice at Toronto, Ontario, encountered a new problem arising from the return of three-cent postage in letters posted, each carrying a two-cent stamp and one-half of another two-cent stamp. The senders evidently were under the impression that a two-cent stamp, torn in two was equal to a one-cent stamp. One stamp was carefully cut in two. The letters were sent to the addresses with two cents postage due on each, as a torn stamp is a mutilated stamp, according to the postal laws, and cannot be accepted for postage.

Sixes Fine Before It—There are many who have been afflicted with sores and have driven them away with Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil. All similarly troubled should look no time in applying this splendid remedy, as it is the best there is to be had. It is cheap, but its power in no way expressed by its low price.

Saskatchewan Butter

Production of creamy butter in the Province of Saskatchewan in the first six months of 1931 increased by 46 per cent. compared with the corresponding period in 1930. From January 1 to June 30th this year, the total output was 6,632,552 pounds, an increase of 2,711,236 pounds over the first six months of last year. In June, 1931, the total production was 2,484,735 pounds compared with 2,203,835 pounds in June last year.

Reason For Asking

"What time does the next train come in?" asked Edward, age six, of the old rural station agent.

"Why, you little rascal, I've told you five times that it comes in at 4:44."

"I know it," replied Edward, "but I like to see your whiskers wobble when you say 4:44."

A Louisiana biologist says that minksters keep any wound clean by constant licking, and if the flesh becomes infected they do not hesitate to gnaw it away.

Humming birds prefer red to any other colour in flowers.

W. N. U. 1931

Canada Ranks High In Engineering Work

Building Of Welland Canal Praised By London (England) Publication

Our United States neighbours have such a propensity for claiming the biggest and best of everything, it may not be out of place to reproduce a statement from Engineering of London, England, which has just included a series of illustrated articles on the new Welland Ship Canal. Says Engineering:

"As we have stated the canal is, in many respects, comparable with the Panama Canal, and in respect of the height of lift of the locks, it is absolutely unique in the world. It is also unique in that it is crossed by 21 bridges. The undertaking as a whole is very much the largest single engineering work carried through in British Empire for many years at least, and as such we have felt it deserving of exceptional treatment.

There are Canadians with an inferiority complex who seem to think that we can do nothing as great or as mighty as our enterprising cousins to the south. The truth is that in the field of engineering this country's achievements rank not merely with those of the Republic, but are equal to the best that has been done by any country on earth.—Ottawa Journal.

Recipes For This Week

(By Betty Barclay)

SPICED PLUMS

4 quarts plums.
1 pint vinegar.
3 pounds sugar.
1 tablespoon each of cloves, cinnamon, nutmeg, allspice.

Wash the plums, dry them and place them in a stone jar. Boil the vinegar, sugar and spices together for ten minutes and pour this hot syrup over the plums. Cover the jar and let it stand overnight. Drain off the liquid and heat it. When it is boiling add the plums and cook them until they are clear but not until they begin to break. Pack them in clean jars and pour the pickling syrup over them. Seal. The plums should not lose their colour and should remain firm and plump in appearance.

CELESTIAL ALMOND CAKES

½ cup blanched almonds.
½ cup butter.
½ cup sugar.
1 egg.
1 cup rice flour.
½ teaspoon almond extract.

Halve the almonds and cut them in strips. Cream the butter. Add sugar gradually. Add the well-beaten egg, flour and flavouring. Roll out thin. Cut with a cookie cutter. Place on a well-buttered baking sheet. Cover tops of cake with the almond strips. Bake for a very light brown.

Persian Balm creates and preserves lovely and youthful complexion. Tones and stimulates the skin. Fragrant as a flower. Cool as morning dew. Swiftly absorbed by the tissues, making the skin wonderfully soft, supple. Unique in its feminine elegance. Delightful to use. Imparts additional charm to the daintiest of women. Persian Balm is the one toilet requisite for the exacting woman. Peerless as a beautifier.

Perfume, and preservative.

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SEND FOR THESE FREE BOOKS

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34. YOU HAVE NOT RECEIVED YOUR COPY OF "LITTLE TURTLE'S TALE" OR "TOM TURTLE'S TALE" YET? Please send me free Baby Record Book fill in and send me a copy of your authoritative literature.

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Advocates A System Of Diversified Agricultural Exports To Stabilize The Industry

Barely have the reasons for diversified production in Canada and the intensification of livestock production to the mutual advantage of all farmers been so clearly and concisely stated as by Prof. A. M. Shaw, Dean of the Saskatchewan College of Agriculture, at the annual convention of Saskatchewan Agricultural Societies in January last. Dealing in a broad way with problems of Canadian agriculture, more especially those linked with the utilization of feed grains, Dean Shaw stated:

"Under the system of diversified agricultural exports, the Canadian farmer would be engaged in the production and export of high grade wheat and finished livestock and livestock products which would have the direct result of securing the highest possible net revenue for the products of the Canadian farm. I am a firm believer in the principle of diversification in connection with Canada's agricultural exports. I cannot help believing that if the great revenue that is received each year from the sale of agricultural products abroad were derived not almost solely, as at present, from one commodity, but from six or seven, it would greatly tend to stabilize the industry."

"Not only is the diversification of Canada's agricultural exports desirable but thought should be given to this question by the individual farmer who frequently may lower the production costs by adding certain side lines to his business."

"Please do not misunderstand me in connection with this question. There are many parts of the country where specialized types of farming must be carried on. This is particularly true of a great part of western Canada where in certain high class grain growing areas practical difficulties make it quite impossible to engage in the keeping of livestock. Farmers in districts of this kind would be well advised to stick rather closely to grain growing, but there seems to be no reason why a part or, on occasion, all of the grain grown in an area of this kind might not with profit be fed to farm animals by other farmers living in other parts of Canada where natural conditions are more favorable for the keeping of livestock."

"This brings me to the question of transportation. At present the grain rates are framed with special reference to our export trade in mind. In other words, our lower rates are seaboard or export rates. If, however, there is to be a considerable portion of our grain fed in Canada, the local domestic rate immediately comes into effect.

"Just how do these transportation charges operate? They are extremely complicated and I do not propose to analyse them in detail, but wish simply to point out how certain phases of agriculture in certain parts of Canada are directly affected by them. For instance, a car of grain may be shipped from almost any point in central Saskatchewan to Liverpool or a Northern European port such as Copenhagen, at a cost of from \$4 to 60 odd cents per hundredweight.

"However, if a Canadian farmer living in the eastern townships of Quebec or in eastern Ontario or the Maritime Provinces wishes to secure a similar car of grain from Saskatchewan it will cost him, via lake and rail, within a few cents of the above figures. But because farmers generally, for obvious reasons, are unable to take full advantage of the direct through shipping rates that apply on bulk carloads, in actual practise he finds that the cost to him is often higher than the figures quoted.

"There may be good and sufficient reasons for the apparent inconsistency in the freight rates quoted. I am not criticising them at this time, but I am simply endeavouring to point out to you how the operation of the domestic or local freight rates tend to adversely affect certain phases of the agricultural industry. It is quite obvious that the operation of the do-

mestic rates may frequently handicap the development of the livestock industry in certain parts of the country."

"A direct result is that eastern Canadian farmers do not use western Canadian grain to the extent they should. Instead, they use large quantities of corn and cottonseed meal imported from the United States and Argentina. They are not always used because they are better, but largely because they are cheaper. If an adjustment could be made whereby an eastern farmer, engaged as he is, largely in the dairy and general livestock production business, could use his lands for the growing of legumes, pasture, forage, and silage or root crops, to which they are admirably suited, and buy his concentrates in the form of western Canadian grain, it would mean that he could increase his output of livestock and livestock products and at the same time furnish the natural outlet for the feed grains of western Canada."

"Some may ask, 'why not feed the livestock on the same farms where the grain is grown and thus not only avoid the payment of the high domestic rates on feed grains but also be in a position to take advantage of the low export rate on the finished product?' This would be an ideal system and where possible of application is the logical procedure, but in practice we find that, generally speaking, the great grain growing areas are not so suitable for successful production of livestock as certain other parts of the country. One of the main reasons for this is that any large areas where total or partial crop failures occur periodically tend to limit and render more hazardous the development of the livestock industry."

"Eastern Canada, on the other hand, is not subject to this same difficulty. Complete crop failures are practically unknown. Her farms in the main are better watered, much better suited to the growing of the leguminous crops, hay, permanent pastures, silage and roots which constitute the basis of a natural livestock industry. If her farmers could get their concentrates in the form of western grain a livestock industry would develop that would be second to none."

"It does not make any difference to the western Canadian farmer whether he sells his grain via the export route or whether it is purchased by farmers living in eastern Canada, who wish to feed it to their livestock, providing he gets the same price. It does, however, make a vast difference in the net result to Canada, because in the second transaction two profits are secured to Canada, whereas in the first only one is possible."

"If agriculture is the greatest of Canadian industries, and it is generally acknowledged to be, then all natural conditions should be taken advantage of in all artificial handicaps that may in any way hinder its development. By so doing not only would agriculture itself tend to become more permanent and prosperous, but as a direct result every other industry in Canada would benefit."

"I have great faith in Canadian agriculture. It is a great industry. It can be made still greater and it is the people of Canada generally, farmers as well as business men, easterners as well as westerners, could be made to see the complete picture could be given a vision that would show them all the varied and interesting parts of this greatest of all Canadian industries; they would then understand the supreme necessity of co-operating in an endeavour to remove, as far as possible, all handicaps in order that it may be placed on a permanent and prosperous basis, that Canada as a whole will be made to prosper as never before."

Canada As A Leader

There are Canadians who seem to think that we can do nothing as great or as mighty as our enterprising cousins to the south. The truth is that in the field of engineering this country's achievements rank not merely with those of the Republic, but are equal to the best that has been done by any country on earth.—Ottawa Journal.

One Million Pounds Of Butter

The Central Alberta Company at Alix, produced one million pounds of creamy butter during the past year, and it is predicted that the amount will be increased by 50 per cent. during the present year.

Jones—Your son's business, isn't he?

Smith—Yes; he's a contractor. Jones—A contractor of what?

Smith—A contractor of debts.

Wealth On Belcher Islands

Rich Iron Ore Deposits In Hudson Bay Area
Belcher Islands, reputed to contain rich iron ore deposits, may be the scene of a prospecting rush as soon as the survey now being conducted by the Royal Canadian Air Force is completed. Despatches from Moose Factory state that inquiries are being received from mining interests all over the world asking when the survey will be completed and the maps available.

The pioneer prospecting work on Belcher Islands, located in the southeastern waters of Hudson Bay, was done by Sam Sainsbury, of Toronto. His holdings, once declared crown land, have now been returned to him and his associates.

The late Harry Harcourt, of Toronto, was also long in the limelight in connection with an ambitious development scheme involving the Sainsbury holdings and backed by a group of Wall Street financiers.

The aerial expedition now surveying and mapping the islands, is under the direction of Lieut. W. M. Emery, and is equipped with four photographic aircraft. C. H. Ney, of the Geodetic survey, and an assistant are working in collaboration with the flying men in preparing the maps.

It is learned unofficially that once this work is completed various mining interests in Canada, England and the United States, will send in their prospectors and engineers to make a thorough examination of the iron ore possibilities of these islands.

A Friendly Attitude

American Paper Refers To Relations Between Canada and United States

Those who interpret the Canadian tariff as hostile to the United States will do well to remember that the Dominion has consistently shown a friendly attitude on other matters. For instance, the treaty prohibiting export of liquor to the United States is estimated to have cost Canada \$7,000,000 in excise taxes.

While the tariff cannot logically be interpreted as showing hostility, the \$7,000,000 sacrifice is decidedly taken in friendship and co-operation. There is no real compulsion to agree to such a basis. It did not apparently with the intention only of assisting this country to uphold a law with which Canada itself was not in sympathy.

The St. Lawrence lake-to-sea waterway appears to be approaching a point of realization. Canada has shown a willingness to work with the United States on that project, although many political and technical obstacles still remain to be overcome.

There is too much at stake to permit any imagined tariff battle to threaten the existing friendship.—Grand Rapids Press.

Dairy Herd Profits

Average Profit Over Cost Of Feed Of One Cow

A profit of \$140.80 over cost of feed from a dairy herd of ten cows is the item of special interest in the annual report of 1930 for the Dominion Experimental Farm at Indian Head, Sask. This represents an average profit over cost of feed of \$140.80 under the difficult conditions of last year on the prairies. The feed cost per head averaged \$42.73, and on most farms practically all this cost was added profit through the marketing of available feeds through the dairy herd. The low producer in the record was only milked 118 days, showing a profit over feed cost of \$49.63, while the high producer was Tullochgorum Dorothy, in milk 355 days, showing a profit over feed cost of \$317.51. Butter-fat average for the herd was 4.34 per cent.

It is evident that a mosquito can fly seventeen hours without settling. Maybe he can, but he doesn't.

POPULAR VISITORS FROM THE MOTHERLAND



The Right Reverend A. Williamson-Ingram, popular Bishop of London, who is paying a visit to some of the leading cities of the Dominion, and Betty Nuttall (right) England's charming lawn tennis star, who is in Canada to play in various exhibitions with her teammates of Wightman Cup fame.

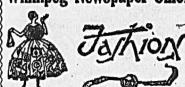
Jones—Your son's business, isn't he?

Smith—Yes; he's a contractor.

Jones—A contractor of what?

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Winnipeg Newspaper Union



By Annette



EVERYONE KNOWS DAME FASHION IS PARTIAL TO CAPIES AND PEPLUM FRILLS

And incidentally these new fashions are much favoured by youth. Such a model is very pleasing.



Smith: "Aren't you having a holiday this summer?"
Brown: "I don't quite know. The family have decided to go on the instalment system—and I'm the final instalment!"—The London Opinion, London, England.

WORLD HAPPENINGS BRIEFLY TOLD

Italy launched 454 building and road improvement projects in the last year.

Her Majesty Queen Mary has accepted from Hon. G. Howard Ferguson, Canadian High Commissioner, a gift of six north Atlantic seafish.

Postage stamps may be affixed to cheques or receipts in place of excise stamps, it has been definitely announced by Dominion postal authorities.

The Chinese Ministry of Industries reports that the silk crop in several provinces has been a total failure and a shortage in raw silk may be expected.

The British Dental Association has accepted definitely an invitation to hold a joint convention in Toronto next summer with the Canadian and Ontario Dental Associations.

Some unknown Bedouin mine foreman, working for the ancient Egyptians, about 1,800 years before Christ, has been credited by Prof. Martin Sprengel, of the University of Chicago, with inventing the "a b c's."

Gerry Burk, Indian agent, suddenly stricken with an illness requiring an immediate serious operation, was taken by airplane from Port Arthur to the Mayo clinic in Rochester, a distance of nearly 500 miles.

Cheques of five dollars and under are exempt from the stamp tax by an amendment to the War Revenue Act adopted in the House of Commons. The amendment was proposed by the Government.

The supplementary estimates tabled in the House of Commons contain an appropriation of \$21,731 to provide for the construction of an ice-breaker for Hudson Strait. This latter item is a return.

Hon. Patrick Burns, Canada's newest senator, has been introduced to his legislative duties in the Upper House, the sponsors being Hon. Gideon Robertson, Minister of Labor, and Hon. W. B. Willoughby, Government Leader in the Senate.

There is more copper in the United States 5-cent piece, commonly known as the nickel, than there is in the United States 1-cent piece, commonly called a penny.

The woman who drives from the back seat of a car is no worse than the man who cooks from the dining-room table.

No horse has won the Grand National Steeplechase of England more than twice and only six have achieved this distinction.



"Mother, I knew as soon as I came in that we had visitors."
"How did you know that?"
"Because you are using your company voice."—Söndagsnisse-Strix, Stockholm.

W. N. U. 1901

Winnipeg Newspaper Union



By Annette



A CHIC LITTLE SUIT

The dress with accompanying jacket remains a favourite, and this one is equally smart without its jacket.

The hip yoke ending in deep pointing outline at the front is very slimming. The inverted plait in the back of the skirt provides interesting flared lines.

This little suit can be carried out in any of the soft crepe silks (plain or print) and will serve for town or country wear.

Linen, shantung, thin woolens, and tulle mesh and many rayons also suit this.

Style No. 336 may be had in sizes 12, 14, 16, 18, 20, 22, 26, 28 inches bust. Size 16 requires 3 1/2 yards of 35-inch material for dress and 1 1/4 yard of 35-inch material for jacket. Price of pattern 25 cents in stamps or coin (coin preferred). Wrap coin carefully.

How To Order Patterns

Address: Winnipeg Newspaper Union, 175 McDermot Ave., Winnipeg.

Pattern No. Size

Name Town

British Industries Fair

Reservation of a Canadian Section Has Been Made

It was announced by the Department of Trade and Commerce that reservation of a Canadian section at the Birmingham section of the British Industries Fair next year has been made by the Canadian Exhibition Commission. The same space as was held this year has been secured, and is located in the heart of the show. Considerable attention has been attracted in past years to the Canadian Government exhibit, which is the only one of its kind from the overseas Dominions and Colonies.

World's Greatest Negro City

Close To Third Of A Million Coloured People In New York

New York, as a Negro city, the census figures confirm, is growing. The 73,061 Negroes who already made Harlem the capital of the Negro race in America back in 1920, had swelled to 224,670 in 1930, and the black tide had flowed west of Eighth Avenue and up to Washington Heights so that the Negro center now includes close to a third of a million sons and daughters of Africa—and of America. Harlem—in Manhattan is the greatest Negro city in the world today and the greatest Negro city in history.

"Is that an eight or a twelve?" asked the admiral of Mr. Twichell's new automobile.

"Both," replied Elmer. "Eight cylinders; twelve payments."

A fool can do more damage in a minute than a wise man can undo in six months.

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

AUGUST 9

SAUL CONVERTED AND COMMISSIONED

Golden Text: "I was not disobedient unto the heavenly vision."—Act 26, 1.

Lesson: Acts 9:1-31; 22:2-21; Galatians 1:11-17; 1 Timothy 1:12-17.

Devotional Reading: Isaiah 6:1-8.

Explanations and Comments

The Persecutor's Zeal Acts 9:1, 2.—While Philip and the others "scattered abroad" were busy extending and building up the Church, Paul was busily pursuing the opposite course in Jerusalem. Breathing out threats and slaughter, he lived as it were, in an atmosphere of hot hatred, fury and destruction. "The words 'breathing' and 'breath' are expressive of deep, agitating emotion, as we then breathe more rapidly and even violently in order to supply the oxygen needed to supply the demands of the body for the emotion. It is thus expressive of violent anger."—Albert Barnes.

Paul never forgot what he had done at Jerusalem. "We have read no fewer than seven times when by tongue and pen he recalled his conduct as a persecutor: Acts 22:4, 5; 22:19; 26:9-11; 1 Corinthians 15:9; Galatians 1:13; Phil. 3:6; 1 Timothy 1:13.

Paul asked the high priest for letters letting him aid of leaders of synagogues at Damascus, "to seize men and women of the 'way' and bring them bound to Jerusalem, for the Sanhedrin in Jerusalem had no authority in Damascus. The use of the word 'high' indicates that there was a general feeling of subordination in Damascus, a fact borne out by Josephus, who affirms that "ten thousand Jews were slaughtered in a massacre at Damascus." No time, however, was most of them addicted to Jewish religion." The city may have been chosen by Paul for this special visit because it was a disturbing rumor concerning the influence of those who followed the "way." "With the ambition which knows no rest, and in the pride of his Pharsalean heart, Paul struck out with the intent to ravish the victim of the 'Crucified Leader' of the hated sect, and go into the world and supress the gospel in every creature."—Henry Deacon.

His Vision, Acts 9:3-9—As Paul neared Damascus, suddenly there shone round about him a light from heaven. It was about midday, and the sun shone in his eyes. "He fell to the earth and heard a voice saying unto him, 'Saul, Saul, why persecutes thou Me?' Paul could only ask, 'Who art thou?' and the Lord said, 'I am Jesus, whom thou persecutes.'

"We intend no infringement when we regard to Paul that the name burst of light on Damascus road seems to have been a last resort on the part of God. If Paul could not read the message of patience of the Master, he would not have been so intent on his prejudice and misunderstanding, if the silent guidance had not been given him.

Paul's sight was restored, but he had not yet found peace. He had lost his old life, but had not yet found the new one. He had been stricken but he is not yet free.—J. R. Jones.

Some brave hearted deliverer must be found who would go to him, sympathize with him and lead him into the relationship of the "way." Such a man was Ananias, a devout man according to the law, well respected among all the Jews that dwelt at Damascus. Acts 22:12.

Paul had said to him that thou mayest receive thy sight and be filled with the Holy Spirit," were Ananias' words as he laid his hands upon Paul, thus ascertaining that he was a true man.

Paul's sight was restored, and he was baptized, and doubtless shared also in the breaking of bread of the Lord's Supper.

Passed With Honors

Pupil of Travelling School Successful In Entrance Exam.

René Thibault, youthful French-Canadian school pupil of Ramsey, Ont., has passed his entrance with honors. René, however, does not attend school as most boys and girls in Ontario do. He has received his education on one of the five school cars operated by the Ontario Government on railway lines in northern Ontario.

René is the first pupil attending the travelling school to pass the entrance. Five years ago, he could not speak a word of English.

Very Popular

A—"I asked my girl what she thought of me and she said she thought I'd be very attractive to mice. What on earth do you think she meant by it?"

B—"It was just a polite way of saying that you are a piece of cheese."

"Kind lady, can you help a poor man that's been to the front?"

"No, I've nothing to give away, and I don't believe you've ever been to the front."

"I've, lady, but couldn't make you hear."

The Adventures of CAPTAIN JIMMY and his Dog SCOTTIE



WHAT CAME BEFORE—Captain Jimmy had a desire to disappear, and strange adventures while flying over China. After escaping from bandits who had captured him, he had to sell their plane at the military base from which they started, and are greeted with an unexpected surprise.

After escaping from the enemy's soldiers, the dog and his master spread out like a small green handkerchief in the sunlight. Headlong, they rolled down a hill in a wide spiral, and were soon to a stop outside the city of Shanghai.

It was early in the morning when we sighted the mainland, which spread out like a small green handkerchief in the sunlight. Headlong, we rolled down a hill in a wide spiral, and were soon to a stop outside the city of Shanghai.

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WILL RETAIN OUR EMBASSIES IN FOREIGN LANDS

Ottawa, Ont.—Legations established by Canada in foreign countries will be maintained. "We will support in every possible way their usefulness," Premier R. B. Bennett told the House of Commons, when the appropriation of \$100,000 for the Washington legislation was under consideration. The vote was carried. The Prime Minister, however, had doubts as to whether these legations were worth the money from a purely diplomatic point of view.

The Government intended to maintain the foreign legations to the best of its ability, "hoping that as the days go by a clearer perception of their value in the field of commercial activities may make their maintenance more desirable and more justifiable," Mr. Bennett said. "You consider them and weigh them in the pure realm of diplomatic usefulness, you will find it hard to justify some portions of the expenditures incurred." From the standpoint of commercial activities, however, Mr. Bennett thought the benefits outweighed the costs.

The discussion was brought up when Rt. Hon. Mackenzie King challenged the Prime Minister with changing his views about these legations. The Liberal leader read from Mr. Bennett's speeches when in opposition, in which it had been argued that the Dominion's representatives should be incorporated in the personnel of the British embassies so that the Empire would, on diplomatic issues, speak with a united voice.

Mr. King compared this with Hon. W. D. Herdige, the present Canadian Minister to Washington, saying the Canadian legation served a useful purpose to Canada in bringing the whole British Empire together.

Declaring the present government was faced with the concrete situation on the legations already established and would continue them, Mr. Bennett said he had supported the doctrine of Sir Robert Borden that Canada should have had its legation in the same premises as the British embassy to proclaim solidarity of the Empire. He had not changed his views in that regard. He thought, however, Canadian commercial attaches should be separate from the British embassy.

"What the ultimate effect will be of the assertion in strange countries of sovereignty which you do not possess, and of a position which we cannot in any sense occupy unless we change our relations to the motherland and to the other parts of the British Empire, is a matter which will not be settled in a single day, a single year, five years or ten," said Mr. Bennett.

Death Of Former Minister Of Justice

Rt. Hon. C. F. Doherty Filled Position During War Years

Westmount, Que.—An outstanding career in Canadian legal and political life was closed with the death at his home of Rt. Hon. C. J. Doherty, Minister of Justice for Canada during the war years and until 1921, when he retired from public life. Mr. Doherty was stricken with pneumonia on June 3, the illness taking a critical turn some three weeks ago. His condition became even more serious and resulted at 6:45 p.m. Tuesday, July 28.

Mr. Doherty filled his 76 years of life with a variety of service to his country. He was a captain in the expeditionary force against Louis Riel, was for many years a pulis judge of the superior court of Quebec, and was a member of parliament, representing St. Ann's Montreal, from 1908 to 1911.

Amendments To Customs Act

Ottawa, Ont.—Because of legal conflict over Canada's jurisdiction beyond the three-mile limit, the House of Commons recently accepted an amendment to the Customs Act, suggested by the senate. Whether the act was enforceable beyond the three-mile limit was being determined by the Privy Council, said Premier R. B. Bennett, and the senate amendment would clarify this situation pending judgment.

Senate Passes Two Acts

Ottawa, Ont.—The senate passed the Government Bill which would remove the necessity for re-election of members of parliament with appointed cabinet members. The act amending the Red Cross act was also passed.

W. N. U. 1901

Teachers' Federation

1932 Convention Will Be Held In Regina
Moncton, N.B.—The 1932 convention of the Canadian Teachers' Federation will be held in Regina. An invitation extended by J. R. Mackay, and supported by a letter from the mayor of that city was accepted at the twelfth annual convention.

Miss Catherine M. Stratton, of Windsor, Ont., was elected first vice-president to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Dr. A. S. MacFarlane, of Fredericton, who was recently appointed superintendent of education for New Brunswick. A. Ricker of Saint John was elected second vice-president to fill the place formerly occupied by Miss Stratton.

The secretary, M. J. Colwell, of Regina, submitted his report of the year which dealt with the seriousness of the situation in regard to the prevailing depression. Western Canada, in particular, was faced with the certainty of a crop failure. Among the people there was a growing feeling that something was fundamentally wrong with an economic system which produces abundance and yet tolerates a condition of want and extreme poverty in the midst of plenty. As educators the teachers must face the question, study the problem and assist mankind in finding a solution.

Canada-South Africa Trade Treaty Foreseen

Montreal Officials Investigating Most Suitable Terms For Agreement

London, England.—Successful negotiation of a trade treaty between Canada and the Union of South Africa is predicted in a despatch received here from Johannesburg.

Pointing to the activity of the South African Government in the matter, the Johannesburg correspondent says that officials of the Department of Trade and Commerce as well as of the Department of Finance have been busily engaged investigating the most suitable terms for an agreement.

The conclusion of an independent treaty between the two Dominions will be one result of the postponement for one year of the Empire Economic Conference at Ottawa, the despatch claims.

Bill Becomes Law

British Unemployment Measure Passed By House Of Lords
London, England.—The unemployment insurance bill sponsored by the MacDonald Government became law when the remaining stages of the measure were passed by the House of Lords. It had already been given final reading in the House of Commons.

The bill, drawn up following the interim report of the royal commission on the "dole," was designed to correct certain abuses in the distribution of unemployment insurance money which have cost a considerable amount. In the Commons, the bill was attacked by the Liberal Group headed by Sir John Simon, Labor insurgents under James Maxton, and the Independent Group of Sir Oswald Mosley, as well as by the entire Conservative Party.

Bill Passes House

Federal Government Contributes 75 Per Cent. Toward Old Age Pensions

Ottawa, Ont.—Third reading was given in the House of Commons, to the government's measure providing for a Federal contribution of 75 per cent toward old age pensions, the provinces contributing the remaining 25 per cent. One amendment to the bill was suggested by the Prime Minister on the prompting of several opposition members. It was that the clause in the preamble of the act expressing the desirability of establishing old age pensions on a contributory basis be eliminated. The House approved the amendment.

Exempted From Excise Tax

Ottawa, Ont.—Goods with a value below \$25 were exempted from the one per cent. excise tax in an amendment proposed in the House of Commons, Tuesday, July 21, 1931, by Premier R. B. Bennett. The goods must be brought across the border by mail or express.

Quebec Elections

Montreal, Que.—The provincial elections for Quebec will take place on August 24, according to a special despatch from Quebec appearing in *La Presse*. The newspaper says that announcement of the dissolution of the present legislature will be made soon.

SOME DETAILS OF BEAUBARNOIS INVESTIGATION

Ottawa, Ont.—Highlights of the Beaubarnois report include:

The House of Commons' Committee on Beaubarnois recommends:

That parliament procure the development of Beaubarnois in a manner best suited to the interests of Canada, without prejudicing Quebec's rights.

That an agreement between the Dominion and Quebec should be arranged, if there is conflict between the two, so that the project may not be impeded.

That navigation rights and the Dominion's jurisdiction of these be preserved.

The committee's report finds:

That R. A. C. Henry, vice-president of Beaubarnois, does not command himself as a fit and proper person to continue in the management of Beaubarnois.

That both Mr. Henry and H. B. Griffith, secretary-treasurer of Beaubarnois, were involved in the "misuse" of the company's funds for campaign purposes;

That the fee of \$50,000 and annual retainer of \$15,000 to the legal firm of Senator Andrew Haydon "is strongly condemned."

That Senator Haydon received over \$50,000 for campaign purposes, while his firm, which received the aforementioned \$50,000 rendered no detail bill to the company for legal expenses;

That Senator McDougall's actions in Beaubarnois "cannot be too strongly condemned";

That the evidence of J. B. Hunter, Deputy Minister of Public Works, and K. M. Cameron, chief engineer of the department, was not "satisfactory" in view of their position as departmental officials;

That the funds "improperly taken from the company" for campaign purposes should be returned to the company;

That from the beginning R. O. Sweeny, promoter of the project, appreciated that "he had to associate with men who could exert influence in political circles at Ottawa and Quebec";

That the campaign contributions by Mr. Sweeny were "senselessly, wastefully, and needlessly made for the expressed purpose of obtaining favourable consideration of the company's proposals to the government";

That the work of Beaubarnois is proceeding on plans which have not been approved by the governor-in-council;

That Mr. Sweeny, together with Mr. Griffith, "was the instrument by which approximately \$300,000 of the company's money was misused, as he alleges, for campaign funds."

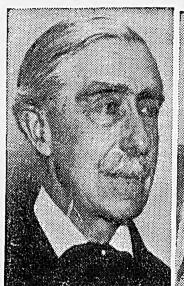
That no evidence was adduced that \$125,000 in bonds given to John Aird, Jr., Toronto, went to any party.

To Distribute Relief

C.N.R. Employees To Lay Off Half Day Per Week

Montreal, Que.—Following an agreement reached between the management of the Canadian National Railways and representatives of the railway employees, it was announced recently that commencing August 1, officers and employees of the Canadian National Railways receiving less than \$4,000 per annum will lay off one-half day per week without pay, and payroll deduction will be made accordingly. This information is contained in an official letter to heads of departments, signed by Sir Henry Thornton, chairman and president of the railway.

HELP RESPECTIVE COUNTRIES WITH ECONOMIC STEP



Lord Bledisloe (left) Governor-General of New Zealand, and Sir Henry Isaacs, Governor-General of Australia (right), both of whom have voluntarily taken a cut in salaries to fall in line with the general reduction in salaries of the Government ministers and civil servants of the two countries.

NEW LIEUT.-GOVERNOR

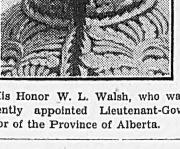
Royalty Visiting Canada

King and Queen Of Siam Remaining Until September

Scarborough, N.Y.—From the observation platform of a special train which was to bear them to Quebec, for a five weeks' tour of Canada, King Prajadhipok and Queen Rambabu of Siam waved farewell to the people among whom they had lived in Westchester County for three months.

After visiting points of interest in Eastern Canada the royal party will go to Ottawa, to be guests of the government, August 10 and 11. They will sail in September from Vancouver.

ASK GOVERNMENT TO SET LIMIT FOR THE RELIEF FUND



Ottawa, Ont.—With prorogation looming up in the near future, government and opposition come to grips in the House of Commons on the proposals for unemployment and farm relief. The resolution to confer upon the government powers to deal with these problems, to maintain "peace, order, and good government in all parts of Canada," and to pay from the revenues of Canada such sums as may be necessary for unemployment and farm relief, commanded the attention of the House.

It is one of the two big items remaining on the sessional program. The other is the report of the Beaubarnois committee.

As expected, the claim that the government was asking for a "blank cheque" formed the storm-centre of opposition. Rt. Hon. R. B. Bennett, Prime Minister, who moved the resolution, dealt with this charge before it was made.

"We believe that it is in the interest of Canada, of the Canadian taxpayer, of the provinces, and of the people concerned, that we should not endeavour to place a limitation on the amount which may be expended, either with respect to direct relief or otherwise," Mr. Bennett declared. Once a specific amount was stated, a contest would arise between the provinces to obtain all that they believed to be their share.

The claim would be advanced that the total amount should be apportioned on a basis of population, whereas the government claimed the necessity to dictate where the money would go. And the provision of a stipulated amount would develop the idea in the minds of the shiftless that a fund had been established upon which they might draw without work.

The other side of the argument was presented by Rt. Hon. Mackenzie King, opposition leader. Parliament, with the board of directors sent by the people to administer their business, was the duty of the government to determine what sums it was necessary to lay off, and to submit them to parliament, said Mr. King.

What the government said was necessary it would get. But, declared Mr. King, a limit should be set. And he reminded Mr. Bennett, the government could always summon parliament if it found that more money was required.

The situation was abnormal and serious. Premier Bennett informed the House gravely. Many Canadians were now in want and, unless extraordinary measures were taken, would suffer hardship and privation during the coming winter. No need existed for apprehension as to Canada's ability to meet the situation. Canada was solvent. The government proposed to proceed with a program of public undertakings designed to furnish employment. But, leaving these aside, there still remained the problem of assisting the provinces, and through them the municipalities, in their problem.

Mr. Bennett issued a warning to persons capable of work who refused it. For such there would be no benefits, he said. "The people's money is not for those who are able but unwilling to care for themselves," he asserted. "I warn them of that now. The measures which we shall take will be denied their fullest benefit without the generous co-operation of all classes in the land."

There existed in Canada, Premier Bennett continued, a class of persons, "happily few in number," who saw in the present situation an opportunity to spread pernicious political doctrine. So long as they did not attack the foundations upon which our civilization was built, they would not be molested. But if the government was given reason to believe that their intention was to attack law and order, such action would be taken "as will free this country from those who have proved themselves unworthy of our Canadian citizenship."

KING DEFENDS RECORD OF HIS ADMINISTRATION

Ottawa, Ont.—Protesting that "innuendo and insinuation" against the former government was sandwiched into the report of the select committee on Beaubarnois, Rt. Hon. Mackenzie King, leader of the opposition, defended the record of his administration. Mr. King headed the government which, on Friday, March 8, 1929, passed the order-in-council approving the plan of the Beaubarnois Corporation.

The Beaubarnois project had been approved by his government on its merits, Mr. King declared. Not a single statement made during the investigation showed that political influence had been used on members of the government who granted the application for this great development. There should have been a direct statement in the report that, if political influence was exerted it had not been felt by the government.

The report should have brought out that cent had been paid to influence any member of the government in granting the application.

At some length, the opposition leader reviewed the history of the application. The Province of Quebec, he asserted, had granted the Beaubarnois Company the right to develop power. The Province of Ontario, through Hon. G. Howard Ferguson, had expressed approval of the project. In support of this statement Mr. King quoted from a letter written by Mr. Ferguson to Premier L. A. Taschereau, of Quebec, to the effect that Beaubarnois would probably be of material value to the Province of Ontario when it required further electrical energy.

Indirectly Mr. King referred to the fact that certain of his friends were implicated in the report.

"All of us have our friendships," he said. "Are we to say that a man is responsible for all the acts of his friends?" The relation of a father and son was perhaps the closest that existed, but no one would hold a father responsible for all the acts of his son. "A son may break his father's heart but he will not break his character," said the opposition leader, with feeling. Any inquisition that attempted to associate him with this misconduct because of his friendships was "not worthy of any one who regards himself as a man in the true sense of the word."

He had never heard of the Sterling Industrial Corporation until its existence was revealed by the committee. Mr. King insisted. He did not know that any one with whom he was associated was interested in it. The information in respect to it had come to him "as a very great and a very surprising surprise."

Comments in the report was moved by Mr. Gordon. The Beaubarnois development, he said, was bigger than party difference or than differences between provinces and Dominion. It was of great importance to the whole of Canada.

Mr. Gordon reviewed the report briefly. With respect to campaign fund contributions, said Mr. Gordon, for many years these had existed irrespective of party. Perhaps these might be defended under certain circumstances. "But," said Mr. Gordon sternly, "those who contribute to a party's coffers, inspired by the hope that thereby they may alienate resources of the Dominion, cannot be too strongly condemned."

The project, or a similar project, was one which would be of great advantage to Canada, asserted Mr. Gordon. The view of the committee was that the work was a very important one.

May Cut Crown Land's Hay
Winnipeg, Man.—Municipalities in the drought-affected areas of Southwestern Manitoba will be authorized by the provincial government to cut hay in the Crown Lands of Northern Manitoba for their livestock. Transportation of farmers and their cutting equipment to the north will be paid by the government and freight rates on the hay shipped will also be paid for, it was officially announced.

Students Study Mines
Toronto, Ont.—The mines of Northern Ontario, curious rock formations in the west and in the Canadian Rockies, and other sections of the structural framework of the Dominion will be studied by the International summer school of geology, made up of 22 Princeton University students, who with their instructors and guests, arrived in Toronto by private car.

In Germany every radio owner is taxed 50 cents per annum.

Canadian Sales In United Kingdom

Empire Marketing Board Reports Progress In Empire Buying

A steady increase in the sales of Australian and other Empire produce in the United Kingdom is recorded in the annual report of the Empire Marketing Board just published.

"The growing habit of buying from within the Empire has attained an impetus in the United Kingdom," states the report, "which even the world wide economic depression has been powerless to retard."

Twenty-two commodities, drawn from four Dominions and several Colonies, were noted in the annual report of the Empire Marketing Board for 1928-1929, as having been imported into the United Kingdom in the previous two seasons in greater quantities than ever before in their histories. Again, the Board's Annual Report for 1929-1930 showed that twenty-five new records had been set up, in the year then under review, by Empire foodstuffs, half of these did even better in the year now being considered, while a further substantial list of Empire foodstuffs established records. Apples from Canada and from New Zealand reached this country in record quantities in 1930, as did bananas from the British West Indies, butter and cheese from New Zealand, coffee from British East Africa, currants from Australia, eggs from Australia and South Africa, grapefruit from South Africa and Palestine, lamb from New Zealand, oranges, peaches, plums, sugar and wine from South Africa, pears from no less than four Dominions, and tobacco from India.

A number of other foodstuffs are also mentioned in the report for which, while the 1929 record was not reached in 1930, the last year's imports surpassed all previous years, except 1929. These include Australian raisins and sultanas, New Zealand frozen pork, Ceylon tea, Australian sugar, and British Malaya canned pineapples.

The people of the United Kingdom are proving themselves steadily more willing to buy from within the Empire. Many factors have combined to bring about this encouraging result. First, more scientific attention is being paid today than ever before by Empire producers to the need for supporting the natural high quality of their goods by grading and orderly marketing in all its branches. Secondly, distributive traders of all kinds in the United Kingdom have shown themselves wholeheartedly resolved to further the progress of Empire buying along sound economic lines. Thirdly, the contact between producers overseas and wholesale and retail traders in the United Kingdom grows steadily closer. Fourthly, consumers in the United Kingdom, men and women, are becoming more aware of the excellent and wide range of Empire products and of the importance of Empire buying.

Eight methods of publicity have again been used.

First, advertisements have been inserted in the national press and in trade and local papers.

Secondly, posters have been displayed on the 1,750 frames distributed over 450 towns. The sets of posters have been changed seventeen times in the year. Hoardings were used at Birmingham. Reproductions of suitable posters with leaflets were issued to 22,000 schools in the United Kingdom which had applied for them.

Thirdly, display material for shops has again been sent out and leaflets, both for housewives and for schools, have been issued in great quantities.

Fourthly, lectures have been given. Fifthly, wireless talks to housewives have been arranged, by courtesy of the British Broadcasting Corporation, following which 20,000 individual applications were received for leaflets. The chairman of the Board and of the Research Grants Committee

too, both gave talks in connection with the Board's work.

Sixthly, the Board has taken part, extensively, in exhibitions and shopping weeks.

Seventhly, meetings of business men, traders and producers have been addressed.

Eightly, the distribution of films through theatrical and other channels has been developed.

One Person Who Needs Holiday

Woman Who Devotes Herself To Home Requires Yearly Vacation

A contributor recently warned husbands to see that their wives took vacations—and, if possible alone.

Some husbands do that. Others crimson with rage at the first suggestion that their wives need occasional change and rest, a respite from the humdrumness of housekeeping, a chance to get away by themselves and reknit the unraveled threads of their nervous systems.

Women in business are understood to need vacations. They get them. The woman who devotes herself to making a home for a husband is too often shown less consideration. As our contributor wrote:

"Yet no human being works as hard as she does. No other labor is as monotonous as hers. She literally goes round and round in a treadmill in which she is forever cooking meals that are eaten and then cooking other meals that are eaten, and so on ad infinitum.

The husband leaves the house in the morning and mingles with the world, with its ever varying contacts. The wife finds her horizon, day and night, within the same four walls. When domesticity palls on the husband he can go off fishing with the boys. When it palls on the wife she is called neurotic and told to get over it.

Women's place is in the home. Why shouldn't she stay there three hundred and sixty-five days in the year?

She hasn't any nerves to be unstrung. Only business men are supposed to become tired, women engaged in the important business of home-making are made of cast iron. The fact that not more of them go insane proves it.—Detroit Free Press.

The Old Sporting Spirit

Soldier Was Game and Won Out Against Heavy Odds

After a certain fight, the surgeon told the chaplain that one poor fellow was quite beyond hope. The chaplain leaned over the dying soldier.

"Well, my dear fellow," he began in a voice of deep emotion, "you are very badly wounded and if you have anything to say or any word that you want sent to your family, tell me now."

The poor fellow understood. "My inside coat pocket, he breathed painfully.

The chaplain felt a pocketbook there and took it out. "Is that what you want?"

"Yes," was the faint reply. "Open it."

"Here is a ten-shilling note. Is that what you want?"

"Yes."

"What shall I do with it?"

Then the soldier said in a whisper, "Bet you ten bob I don't die."

And he did not.

A Job In Prospect

Some Day Churchill Will Require a Traffic Policeman

Canada's most northerly seaport at latitude 59° has the beginning of a traffic problem. The first motor truck to ramble along the shores of Hudson Bay arrived at Churchill, Manitoba, recently.

Eskimos and Indians ran for cover when the truck came ploughing along the trails, but a few of the brave were coaxed to take a ride with the result that, afterward they strutted about with a very superior and knowing air. In 1932 when Churchill is officially opened there will no doubt be numerous trucks and automobiles in this northern port, and who knows how short a time it will be until, perhaps, a traffic policeman may be presiding at its chief crossing.

For Every Member

She (showing album)—This is an old photograph of the family doctor.

He—Who's your family doctor, now?

She—Hard to say. You see, mother goes to an eye specialist, father to a stomach specialist, sister goes to a throat specialist, my brother is in the care of a lung specialist, and I'm taking treatment from an osteopath.

Large Opal Discovered

Discovery of what is believed to be the largest opal in existence at Lightning Ridge, Canberra, Australia, has been revealed. It was said to weigh 711 carats and to be a mass of brilliant colours.

W. N. U. 1901

Has First Hand Knowledge

German Scientist Tells How To Combat Hot Weather

A German scientist, Dr. Immanuel A. Blom, passing through Canada on his way to Samoa, ridges the way in which Canadians seek to combat the hot weather. Dr. Blom knows something about hot weather, having spent some years in German East Africa, combating the tsetse fly, the scourge of tropical Africa.

"Iced tea, cold baths, electric fans and silk underwear are all absurdities in hot weather," he says. He advises hot tea, hot baths and underwear of some thicker porous material.

He says that an iced drink, acting as a cold draft to the stomach makes the heart and the rest of the body work harder to overcome the cold effect. "You get hot all over just to cool a cool inside for a moment," he says.

According to Dr. Blom, scientific practitioners in the tropics would not dream of giving cool drinks to a patient with fever, whose temperature it is desired to reduce. Instead, hot tea and a blanket are prescribed to induce a gentle, persistent perspiration, and so lower the temperature of the whole body. "This Canadian idea of dousing a patient with a cool drink is a bogey man," said Dr. Blom. "To be cool in hot weather one should try to perspire. It is Nature's own relief."

"And then this mania for cold baths, and swimming. It is well known that the shock of a cold plunge acts as a tonic to the system, sets up a reaction and makes the body produce more heat. To be warm in winter can go off cold baths. But in summer it should be hot baths.—Regina Daily Star.

Denmark Making Bid For Canadian Market

Have Shipped First Cut Of Ham In Attractive Packages

There is food for thought for the Canadian farmer in the recent arrival in the Canadian market of tinned hams from Denmark.

When it comes to marketing its

production, or over-production if you prefer, the little kingdom of Denmark sets a pace which is hard to beat. Not only do they market their product in all the usual forms, maintaining the dominant position in the British market, but they are now processing the finest cuts, packaging them attractively, and making a strong bid for the largest share of the Canadian market.

Canadian farmers should find an incentive to opportunity in the situation. A study of the fundamental principles underlying Danish methods might hold much of useful interest.

Fruit Syrups

Syrup Is An Important Factor In The Home Canning Of Fruits

In the home canning of fruits the syrup used is an important factor in success. The kind of syrup to use varies with different fruits. In putting up raspberries, peaches and pears use 1 cup of sugar to 2 cups of water; for rhubarb and cherries, 1 cup of sugar to 1 cup of water; and for strawberries and plums use 2 cups of sugar to 1 cup of water. All syrups should be boiled five minutes before being added to jars. Fill jars with fruit, crushing as firmly as possible without crushing, then cover with syrup.

Population Of Paris

Results of a recent census of Paris show that the French capital proper contains 2,871,000 inhabitants and that Greater Paris, which contains this area and the suburbs, has a population of 4,877,000. The city has increased only about 32,000 in the last five years.

He—"Do you have any trouble with 'shall' and 'will'?"

Him—"No, the wife says 'You shall', and I say 'I will'."

A statistician is a man who loves figures so well that when he has nothing else to do he looks for objects to put end to end just to see how far they will reach.

It is the book with the attractive binding that is most in demand in these days, says a publisher. Naturally, it is bound to sell.

Funny how prejudice will urge you to elect a man to manage public affairs whom you wouldn't hire to manage a small store.

Canadian School Histories

Need For Standard History In All Schools Throughout Dominion

Delegates to the convention of the Canadian National Federation of Home and School Associations have stressed very broadly the need for a standard Canadian history in all schools throughout the Dominion. That need is a very real one and will grow more obvious as the years go on. The history of this country, as we know it, is not sufficiently ancient to permit of any serious controversy on fundamental historical facts. That is to say, the important facts of Canadian history have been described with presumably reasonable accuracy.

But as time goes on, in each community there will arise a mass of legend about each historical incident that concerns that community so that the entire picture of Canadian history will be thrown out of perspective. The incident will be for Canadians to collect their historical conceptions in the light of the community they happen to favour.

When that time comes, Canadians will need for corrective purposes a history that is written not with reasonable accuracy but with absolute fidelity. The ideal Canadian history for standard use in Canadian schools should not only be written with absolute fidelity, but with a charm of color and interest.

There is hardly one Canadian historian in our schools that is not remarkable for its dullness. There is a reason for it. The events that contributed to the founding of this country are romantic in the extreme. The time for this ideal standard history to be written is now, while the country is still young enough to furnish incontrovertible documentary evidence. It is a challenge to the best historians of the Dominion. And the government could do worse than to sponsor a lucrative competition for the production of a new Canadian history that must be both accurate and attractive.—Winnipeg Tribune.

Soviets Announce New Basis For Farmers

Payment Made Only For Quality Of Work Performed

As a further detail in the system of reimbursing collecting farm labor according to individual merit, the people's commissariat for agriculture decreed that payment now shall be made only on the basis of quantity and quality of work performed.

The decree was another concrete result of the Soviet industrial policy and a departure from the doctrine "from each according to his capacity; to each according to his needs."

The system was also changed to compel farms to fulfill contracts to supply the government first. This was expected to stimulate the farmers to make the most of the harvest to obtain a larger share for themselves.

Coal To Newcastle

Business Man—"Well, if it isn't John Corcoran, the man I met up in Maine one rainy night six years ago at the Moose River Junction railway station."

Salesman (retreating to the door)

"Good-day, sir."

Business Man—"Aren't you going to try and sell me something?"

Salesman—"No, I sell memory courses."

Maiden Lane, in New York City, got its name because it once followed the course of a small stream where Dutch girls of pioneer days washed clothes.

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CANADIANS HONORED BY ORDER OF ST. JOHN



His Majesty has approved the conferring of the Venerable Order of St. John of Jerusalem on several Canadians, and above are four who have been thus honored: Hon. H. J. King, who has been made Commander of the Order of St. John; L. M. Wood, (top centre), and Fred Cook (bottom centre), who have also been made Commanders, and Hon. Murray MacLaren, who has been made a Knight of Grace of the Order.

Some Astounding Figures

Show Why London, England, Is Called World's Greatest City

The census figures for Great Britain are now being compiled, and an announcement, with regard to London, England, shows that it has a population of over 8,000,000. That relates to "Greater London," being the area within the jurisdiction of the Metropolitan police, and this "Greater London" is more than a million, larger than "Greater New York." The New York area is growing at a faster rate than London, but it will take a long time to make up that million.

The term London has several meanings. There is the City of London, the real old London which was in existence in Roman times, and now comprises an area of only 675 acres situated at the junction of the Strand and Fleet Street on the west, and Aldgate and Whitechapel Road on the east. By day this vast, commercial and financial district has a population of about a million and a half, mostly office workers, and at night that City is left to the care of some 20,000 janitors.

There is the London postal area, which comprises 28 metropolitan boroughs, each of which is really a large city in itself, each self-governing, and with a population of around 6,000,000 spread over an area of 74,815 acres.

Then there is the "Greater London" referred to, stretching out to beautiful suburbs and covering 443,424 acres. For a vast number of London's workers are able to travel well into the outskirts to live, owing to the magnificent system of tube railways, or subways, which are the fastest and cleanest in the world, trains running automatically during the rush hours at intervals of only forty-five seconds between them.

London's transportation systems produce astounding figures. There are 650 railway stations, 360 miles of street cars, thousands of double-deck buses and thousands of taxicabs. Each year the local railways carry about 750,000,000 passengers, the street cars about 1,000,000,000, and the buses another 700,000,000.

London necessarily has a stupendous water supply, some of it being piped from as far away as Wales. It has thousands of acres of beautiful parks, and, despite the smoke which is the cause of the world's worst fogs in winter, it is one of the cleanest and healthiest cities in Britain. There is far more smoke in Manchester, Sheffield and Glasgow than there ever is in London.

There are 3,000 acres of water space in the docks, and the total trade of the port is about five billion dollars a year.—St. Thomas Times-Journal.

Prove Cynics Wrong

London's Official Statistics Show Marriage Not Always Misery

Cynics tell us that marriage is but another name for purgatory. It is a view which is popular today.

Anyone who shares it, however, should read London's official statistics for 1929 which have just been issued.

These reveal that of 37,000 London brides in that year, 2,500 were widows. And about half, this unadmitted band married widowers.

Evidently, then, unless memories are very short, marriage is not always such misery as the pessimists would have us believe. So carry on, Cupid.

Planter For Ninety Years

Francesco Berger has created at least one record. He has been engaged in his profession of planter for close on 90 years. He made his first public appearance when he was eight, and is teaching three days a week at the Guildhall School of Music, London, England, at 97. He and Mendelsohn studied under the same master.

Teacher—"Horace, why should we always pay our bills promptly?"

Bright Boy—"So we can charge some more next month."



"How is your brother after his operation?"
"Complications have set in."
"Serious?"
"Very. He has become engaged to his nurse."—Kasper, Stockholm.

